CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volum VI.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, May 29, 1823. (Number 52.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of one dollar a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatism of every kind can be always radically cured, and Rheumatic Pains mitigated, in a few hours, by use of Dr. PIERRE S. FRANCIS's *Anti Rheumatic Salve Foot*. So valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Horses, Sprains, Burns, Scalds bro. Breasts, sore Nipples and other sores in all situations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed has never been offered. Sold in boxes, at one dollar, with proper directions and certificates of its virtue. Druggists will also be furnished on commission, or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R EDWARDS, *Agent*.
At Cogdell's, for the Southern States.
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823
Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Mill creek, joining Vincent Parsons and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him
WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk.
16th April 1823. 47

State of North-Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, 1823.
Roderick McAuley vs. *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,
Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

It is ordered by this Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.
CORN. DOWD, Clk.
42:3m.

Barnum Beach & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
15 Packages
LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'
BOOTS & SHOES.
Made particularly for Retailing.
ALSO,
11 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
40 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,
Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.
All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.
Feb. 13 1823. 37tf

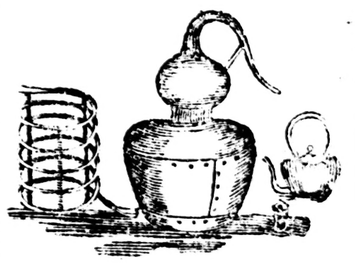
NOTICE.
THE MANAGERS OF THE
Agricultural Society,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
Are requested to meet at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, at early candle light.
By order of the President
John Matthews, Sec'y.

D. VIDAL ANDERSON, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with
Monuments, Tomb tables
Head-stones,
And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N C.

New Establishment.

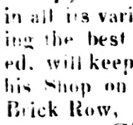


THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
Coppersmith's Business,
in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,
STILLS
Of Various Sizes.
and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above
Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.
John M. Dobbin.
March 24, 1823. 42:3m

STILLS

MADE & MENDED
In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.
JOHN MACRAE.

Saddle Horse for sale.



A handsome chesnut sorrel Horse (with Saddle and Bridle if required), seven years old, and about fifteen hands high; is warranted sound, and only sold because the owner is about leaving this state—Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, or at the Bank U. States, to
David Walker.
April 17. 46:tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
March Term 1823.
ORDERED, That in future the Court will pay no Witness Tickets in State cases issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets that the county is properly chargeable with the same
From the Minutes.
JOHN ARMSTONG Clk
March 12 41 3m

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.
Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL,
Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:
The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.
The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.
*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.
The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.
DILLON JORDAN.
The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment
Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THE Elegant new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be opened for the reception of Company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in one of the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable. by their Obt. servt.
P. T. Taber.
In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 10th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new House will take place.
Good stabling Provender &c. for horses.
N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by
P. T. T.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45 tf

EQUITY SALES
Of Mortgaged Premises.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Cumberland, made Spring Term, 1823, in a certain cause, in said court pending, wherein James R King and another are complainants, and Abner F. Bowell is defendant, I shall expose to sale and sell by Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of Monday the 7th July next, certain Lots on Hay street, Fayetteville, on the south side thereof near the Town House, the Tenements thereon now occupied as shops or stores by Messrs. G. W. M'Donald, Joseph Arey, Charles Clark and Nevin M'Leran
The Lot will be divided into two or more pieces or parcels, plans whereof will shortly be lodged at the store of Mr. Nevin M'Leran for the inspection of intending purchasers. Titles will be made to the purchasers by the Clerk and Master and by Abner F Bowell, and possession will be given on the terms of sale being previously complied with.
Terms of Sale,—Six and twelve months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Clerk and Master and his successors in office.
JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.
CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE,
Cumberland County, Sc. 6th May, 1823.
49-dos

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.
Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
Levied on a negro man named Jacob and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Black's—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Walker Branch, subject to former levies.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.
Test
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.
March 10, 1823. 41 3m

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the second day of June next.
ROBT. STRANGE, Pres't.
May 8, 1823. 49:3w.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, APRIL TERM 1823.
Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers.—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Mill creek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1396 Acres.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.
W. DISMUKES, Clk.
49:3m.

Clarendon Bridge.

THE Stockholders of this Bridge would inform the public that great alterations in the floors and other parts of it have been made, and are making so as to render it perfectly safe, *even* in the darkest nights, to cross it without lights, there being a timber on each side to keep the wheels of carriages in their proper place, and which will also keep the highest loads from catching against the timbers or braces of the Bridge. Reports having been circulated prejudicial to this Bridge, from interested and improper motives, it becomes necessary to state to the public, that such reports are without any good foundation whatever, that more than three years use and exposure to severe gales, freshes and, at different times uncommon weights upon it, testify most conclusively, that its stability and safety are equal to that of any wooden Bridge in the United States, and the very best attention shall constantly be paid to keep it so.
The Toll Keeper will make yearly contracts with any and all persons wishing it at a very low rate.
The distance from Raleigh to Fayetteville, on the east side of the river, and over this Bridge, is but three and three quarter miles more than by M'Neil's Ferry, as ascertained by a late survey of the road; and it is presumed that the Bridge and the advantages of a more firm and less sandy soil will be greatly in favor of this road. No light or fire in any manner, is permitted, in any case, or under any pretence whatever, to be carried upon the Bridge, under a penalty of twenty dollars.
Ithiel Town,
Superintendant.
May 8, 1823. 49:4w

For Sale,
THAT Valuable & commodious
House and Lot
On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.
John Armstrong.
Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

The Bible Society
HAVE on hand, a quantity of
Gaelic & German Bibles,
For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.
JOHN MACRAE,
Librarian.
March 21, 1823. 42 tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of
Fitzharris & Gallop,
And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at
Wholesale and Retail,
FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Gresvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Ginps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF
Hardware and Cutlery,
Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.
Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

Dillon Jordan

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has received the appointment of Auctioneer, and has taken the store and warehouses lately occupied by James McKay & Co. on Green street—He will feel grateful for a share of public patronage.
April 17, 1823 46 3w.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MAY 19.

Invasion of Spain! Commencement of Hostilities.

By the packet ship Leeds, in 23 days from Liverpool, the editors have received their papers from London to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th April—They communicate the authentic intelligence of the commencement of hostilities—For this event we have all along been prepared; and it has occurred at the time at which the information given to us and communicated in this paper, had led us to surmise it would. We still are firm in the belief that the advance of the French army into Spain will become more and more perilous in proportion to the distance at which it leaves its resources behind. The policy of the Spaniards is undoubtedly, to appear to retire before the invading force, and thus to draw them on, and by scattering as much as possible their own troops, to induce the French so to extend their line of operations as to expose it more readily to interruption from the irregular assults which may from time to time be made on it. The French commander was evidently disappointed, at the result of the attack on St. Sebastians, where according to a letter we publish, instead of a loss of 20 or 30 men, as stated in the official accounts, the French sustained the loss of 60 killed and 500 wounded—Should St. Sebastians, Pampeluna, and other fortified places hold out against a coupe-main, they must be besieged, for the army of the descendant of St. Louis, together with that of the Faith, (of which latter by the bye, or of its needs, we see no mention in the official accounts) is by no means large enough to allow of detachments from it sufficient to mask these fortresses and preserve the line of communication with the Pyrennees, while the main body pursues its route to Madrid; and hence, perhaps, the pause of ten days or a fortnight which is already spoken of, on the banks of the Ebro.

The proclamation of the Duke is modelled after that which hurried Louis 16th to the block except that it omits the menaces towards those who may defend Spain, which the Duke of Brunswick used towards Frenchmen. In other respects the case is the same. The Spanish flag alone is to wave over, Spanish authorities only are to administer, the towns and places which may submit to, or be seized by the French army—the strictest discipline is promised, and the whole invasion is set forth as the kind interference of friends, to save the nation—from itself.

In the first skirmish which took place after crossing the Bidassoa, several Frenchmen in the Spanish service were killed, and some wounded and taken prisoners by the French. Of this latter number four had been tried and shot as traitors. It will be seen by another article from the French paper, that for the present the French government have declined issuing letters of marque against Spanish commerce, on the ground that they are not at war with the nation.

Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning in the British Parliament, both discouraged the idea that Great Britain could be involved in the contest—An altercation between Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham in the House of Commons was the subject of much remark in the papers—We give a condensed statement of it. It seems hard of comprehension to us how, after charging a man to his face with political tergiversation and *travelling* for the purpose of retaining office," Mr Brougham could rise and say, he did not use these terms for any "party, factious, and least of all, personal purposes." The distinction by which this disclaimer could with honor be made, eludes our grasp.

Sir Charles Bamfylde had been shot by a man who formerly lived with him as servant, and whose wife was living as housekeeper with Sir Charles. Jealousy is said to have prompted the crime. After shooting this unfortunate gentleman, the assassin blew out his own brains.

The courier of the 22d gives a description of the splendor of his Majesty's levee of the preceeding day—Among the persons presented on the occasion were Mr. Robert Hunter, Consul at Cowes, and Major C. D. Colden, of this city, and Mr. Hughes.—*American.*

PROCLAMATION.

The Duke d'Angoulême, General in Chief of the Army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards.

The king of France, in recalling his ambassadors from Madrid, had hoped that the Spanish government, warned of its dangers, would have returned to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have elapsed, and his majesty has waited in vain for the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of the neighboring states.

The French government has supported two whole years, with unexampled patience, the most unmerited provocations. The revolutionary faction which has destroyed in your country the royal authority, which holds your king captive, which demands his forfeiture, which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried every means to corrupt the army of his most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeded, by the contagion of its doctrines and example, to produce the insurrections of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its hopes, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate under the protection of triumphant rebellion, the plots formed by them against their country.

It is time to put an end to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which deprives her of the power of giving peace to her colonies, which separates her from Europe, which has interrupted all her relations with the august sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same wishes unite with his most Christian majesty, which compromise the repose and the interests of France.

Spaniards! France is not at war with your country. Sprung from the same blood with your kings, I can only desire your independence, your happiness, and your glory. I am about to cross the Pyrenees at the head of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, but it is to support the Spaniards who are the friends of order and the laws; to aid them to liberate their captive king; to raise again the altar and the throne; to rescue the priesthood from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole nation from the domination of a few ambitious persons, who, in proclaiming liberty, prepare only the slavery and ruin of Spain.

Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you—the French are and will only be your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall wave on your cities. The provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered, in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. The most severe discipline shall be observed. Whatever is required for the service of the army shall be paid for with the most religious exactness. We pretend not to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country. We wish nothing but your deliverance; when we shall obtain it, we shall return to our country—happy in having preserved a generous people from the calamities generated by a revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

Head-quarters, of Bayonne, Apl. 2, 1823.

By his royal highness the prince general-in-chief, the councellor of state, civil commissioner of his most christian majesty.

DE MARTIGNAC.

Bayonne, April 12,—The accounts from St. Sebastian are very interesting, without referring to the official Bulletin or order of the day, we may mention that on the 9th of this month three battalions, making part of the 3,600 men composing the garrison of the fortress, advancing to reconnoitre to a considerable distance from the place, met with the French, with whom they exchanged a few musket shot, but finding themselves very inferior in number they fell back to the town, where a flag of truce soon appeared. The commandant replied that he would not let the officer with the flag of truce enter till he had caused the troops to retire to the distance determined by the laws of war; this was done. The flag of truce summoned him in the name of His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme, to surrender the place for Ferdinand the VII. The Governor replied that he would not deliver up the place without a formal order from his Sovereign. The flag of truce withdrew, and a fire commenced upon the French troops, consisting of the 22d, 30th and 31st regiments of the line, under the command of Gen. Bourke. The bulletin states that we lost only 20 men, but we know, however disagreeable the avowal may be to us, from much more certain accounts, that we had 60 killed and 500 wounded or taken prisoners. This victory, though slight, shows how the Spaniards defend themselves, and must inflame their courage. The news was immediately announced at Biloa and St. Andei, by an *aviso* that was sent to those places. A French brig was taken in the port where it put in. After taking out the cargo consisting of flour and wine, which they paid for, they put on board the French prisoners, and it is said even most of the refugee officers who may be useful elsewhere. The town has been abandoned by the whole population, with the exception of some individuals and the alcade, M. Brunet, a Frenchman of great firmness and very active. We expect every moment the men wounded in this affair.

Provisions are very Scarce in Spain; so that now the soldiers who pass through are obliged to take provisions for nine days, which is a dreadful fatigue for the men. The horses have nothing. We learn from St. Jean Pied de Port, that the subdivision (Gouchy) of the 3d corps has passed the Pyrenees, and that the remainder will pass here with the artillery.

We learn from Saya, that Gen. Longe, is gone there to put himself at the head of all the remains of the troops of the Faith that he can find.

Zabala will not acknowledge Quesada as his superior, but pretends to be his equal.—Merino acts in the same manner.

Pampeluna is invested, but not blockaded, since people are still permitted to leave it.

Bayonne, April 14.—I have already stated that the French army would stop 8 or 10 days on the Ebro; and I have explained the reason of this halt, which is extremely wise and prudent. I doubt not, that the revolutionary writers will endeavor to put an unfavorable interpretation on this dely of a week: amidst the chagrin which overwhelms them, we must leave them this slight consolation; it will not be of long duration, since, by a happy combination, the army advancing entire, and on all sides at once, will strike much more decisive blows.

The Gardes-du-Corps are expected here to-morrow. They will enter Spain on the 18th.

The example made by Gen. Quesada upon some undisciplined soldiers has produced the best effect; it has tranquilized the peaceable inhabitants, and terrified those who might have tempted to pillage. Such conduct cannot be too highly commended; it is equally conformable to policy and humanity.

His Excellency the Marshal Duke of Reggio will arrive at Vittoria on the 15th; and the Duke of Angouleme will have his head-quarters there on the 17th.

Gen. Ballasteres, who occupied the important passage of Salinas, and who, according to preceding accounts published in the Spanish Journals, was to maintain himself there, has changed his resolutions, and retired to Tudela. The van of our army which expected some resistance, has passed without obstacle these defiles which are four leagues on this side of Vittoria.

H. R. H remained at Tolosa till the 13th, in order to let the second division, commanded by Gen. Molitos, come up, which is going to place itself on the line of the Ebro, on the side of Logrono. His Royal Highness before he left Tolosa installed the Spanish Junta, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, and set out towards Vittoria.

A Toulouse journal says that the four prisoners, who were among those wounded by the first cannon fired, have been tried by a court martial and shot. The news seems to us premature. It is well known that very important papers were found in their wallets. It is affirmed that the Duke of Reggio, when he caused the dead bodies to be removed before the French column, said to his men, 'Behold my friends, the reward of treason.'

Preparations are making at the Hotel of the Portuguese Legation, for the departure of the Minister of His Most Faithful Majesty. The passports for the Legation have just been delivered at his desire. It seems that his Excellency will depart in the course of next week. It is said that with these passports the Minister received a note, expressing the regret that was felt at his having determined to leave this capital, since France had not shown any hostile disposition towards Portugal, nor had sent any order to the French Minister at Lisbon, nor to the Consul of His Most Christian Majesty, to quit that kingdom. *Journal de Paris.*

Tolosa, April 14.—The Spanish people declare so decidedly against the government of the Cortes, that 800 constitutionalists having shown an intention to defend the approach to this place, they were surrounded on all sides by the population who obliged them to throw their artillery into the water. This fact is certain. Never was an army more obedient to its commander, more attached to its king, than our army. The Spaniards lavish on it the sincerest demonstrations of unlimited confidence. The country people bring provisions to the road; every thing is regularly paid for. The day before yesterday, while 10 or 12,000 men were passing through the town, a market was held, which was as numerously attended by country people, and as well supplied as ever.

Paris, April 16.—It is affirmed that the French government, acting on the principle that France is not at war with Spain, properly so called, will not grant any letters of marque nor permit any privateers to be fitted out. It is also affirmed, that his majesty's ships of war have received orders not to capture any but Spanish armed vessels and to let the merchant vessels pass. It is added, that the government has communicated those dispositions to the several European cabinets, desiring that on their side, they will not permit Spanish cruzers to be equipped in their ports nor the sale of the prizes which those cruzers may make.

St. Jean pied de Port, April 14.—The information I have collected since the French army passed the Bidassoa, states, that the Spaniards receive it with the greatest enthusiasm, and that the clergy every where come in a body to meet the troops as they arrive.

Pampeluna, which, according to the revolutionary papers, was to receive a numerous garrison, and be provided for a year, is on the contrary, ill provided with troops, and destitute of every thing. The garrison including that of the citadel, does not exceed 2000 men, half of the militia, who by the accounts of persons worthy of credit, wait only for a favorable opportunity to abandon the cause which they detest, or which they have joined only by force. On the 9th, in the night, 100 of the militia rushed from Pampeluna (doubtless informed of the arrival of the French) and joined Col. Juaniso, to whom they offered their services.

Bayonne, April 14.—(By express.) I have announced to you that Pampeluna had been evacuated by the garrison, composed of 2000 men, 1000 only have left that place to escort to Arragon valuable effects, which had been deposited in that town. The remainder of the garrison is composed of militia, who have neither the power nor the inclination to defend themselves; if they were to attempt it, the inhabitants are so enthusiastic in favor of the good cause, that they would open the gates themselves.

All the accounts from the army are excellent, and our troops are now before the walls of St. Sebastian, without having experienced the smallest loss. The garrison, wholly confined to the place, has not made any sally since the division of Gen. Bourke drove it back fighting; its forced repose, and the departure of the revolutionary incendiaries, Nantil & Fabvier, give every reason to expect a speedy surrender.

Bilboa is occupied by our troops; this news is certain. Many of our vessels laden with provisions have sailed for that port, which is of great importance.

The Bishop of Pampeluna, who has been at Bayonne for this year past, left it to-day, to return to his diocese.

It is generally Quesada who has taken possession of Bilboa, at the head of his corps, which consists wholly of Spanish Royalists. A French garrison, will, however, be put into the town, on account of the importance of its post.

The police has made a search to-day in the shops of the dealers in walking-sticks, and has seized all canes containing swords, daggers, &c. They were all carried to the Perfecture, of the Police, by virtue of the ordinance which forbids the wearing or sale of them.

Yesterday was destributed in the Chamber of Deputies the list of the petitions on which a report will be made on the 18th. Among them are those of a great number of manufacturers, merchants and traders of Paris, Marseilles and St. Quintin, of Landorane, of Pradon (Coted'Or), and of inhabitants of Oppely (Oise), who express their wishes for peace.

The arrival of Mr. Brook Taylor at Frankfort has caused some sensation, for he is said to be charged by the English government with several negotiations with Princes members of the German Confederation. Mr. Taylor is English Minister at the Court of Bavaria.

Madrid, April 5.—This evening, at 11 o'clock, an extraordinary address was published, which dispels all fears for Valencia. It contains a despatch, dated Valencia, 2d April, signed Juan Abascal, and states that Colonel Ant. Razan, met, between Murviedro and Almenara, the main body of the factious, five thousand strong, with their cannon. They drew up, in order of battle, to dispute their passage; but, though he had but 100 men he did not hesitate; in a few moments Col. Razan obtained one of the completest victories that had been gained since the beginning of the struggle between liberty and despotism; 800 killed, 200 prisoners, 1000 muskets, 8 cassions, are the result of that day, which filled the factious with terror and confusion. The action began at 9 A. M.; and now at 8 in the morning, the victorious column is defiling before the stone of of the Constitution, with cries of the "Constitution or Death!"

Our news from Murcia is also of the 2d, and that from Corunna of the 30th ultimo. The military and civil authorities every where show the greatest activity, and endeavour to reclaim the deluded sons of the country, who repent of their past conduct. They also continue to wage a persevering war with the rebels, who will be completely dispersed—thanks to the good spirit of the provinces, the courage of the troops, the enthusiasm of the militia and the firmness of all patriots.

The Political Chief has published the following notice:—"The King and Royal Family arrived at Bodujar at six, P. M. on the 1st of April, without having at all suffered in their health. They were received by the inhabitants with cries of 'Long live the Constitution! the Constitutional King.' The houses in the street which leads to the Palace where their Majesties alighted, were decorated with flowers and drapery. In the evening there was a general illumination."

LONDON, April 18.

An express arrived from Paris yesterday, bringing the following intelligence respecting the opening of the campaign in Spain on Monday last. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, the Minister of the War Department read the first despatch which the government received from the Major-General of the army:

"*Head Quarters, St. Jean de Luz, April 7, half-past 3 in the morning.*

"Monseigneur—I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that yesterday a troop of French and Italian refugees made their appearance on the Bidassoa, and endeavoured, by songs and seditious cries, to instigate the soldiers of his majesty to desert. At the sight of a piece of Artillery these wretches cried, 'Vive Partillerie Francaise!'—Gen. Valin replied by another cry, thus: 'Yes, Vive Partillerie! Vive le Roi!- Fire!' At this very instant, a company of the 9th Light Infantry, which had been masked, debouched, and completed the dispersion of those whom the grape shot had spared. Thus the troops have manifested their love for the King by something more expressive than their habitual acclamations. Your Excellency will find annexed the summary of the examination of four wounded men, who have been picked up: it will give a just idea of the pitiable auxiliaries whom the Spanish revolutionists have chosen, and whom the imperial Regiment Alexander (in garrison at at Irun) have in a manner delivered up to slaughter, as they withdrew their posts before the arrival of the refugees on the banks of the river. A few moments after their flight, all the inhabitants of both sexes assembled together, and the communication between the two kingdoms was immediately established. The Alcade of Irun has even informed us that the Imperial Alexander Regiment has evacuated that city, and that the Band of Firming has also abandoned Foethrabia. In the number of this day's victims, who are eight killed and four severely wounded, are recognized the persons names Mollett and Delamot, already implicated in several conspiracies. I am, &c.

"*Count Guilleminot, Major-General.*"

After the reading of this despatch unanimous cries of "Vive le Roi!—Vivent les Bourbons!" burst forth in the Chamber. The Minister in conclusion said: the King, who still cherishes paternal sentiments, even for his guilty children, cannot see without a feeling of pain that French blood has flowed in ranks where treason alone could have placed it.—This blood will be on the heads of the instigators of the deplorable revolution of Spain. In conclusion, gentlemen, every thing gives us reason to hope that this pest is going to end. Spain, which we go to succour, already recognizes us as her liberators and allies. In the Peers, M. de Villele, the Minister of Finance, read a similar despatch from the Duke de Belluno. He descended from the tribune amid cries of "Vive le Roi!—Vivent les Bourbons!"

Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the 1st instant.

[*From the Journal des Debats.*]

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

Order of the Day.

Soldiers! the confidence of the King has placed me at your head, in order to fulfil the noblest of missions. It is not the spirit of conquest which has made us take up arms—a more generous motive animates us: we are going to replace a King on his throne, to reconcile his people with him, and to re-establish in a neighbouring country, which is a prey to anarchy, the order necessary to the happiness and safety of the two kingdoms. Soldiers! you will respect, and cause to be respected, religion, laws and property; and you will render easy the accomplishment of the duty which is imposed on me of maintaining the most rigid discipline.

(Signed) *Louis Antoine,*
(Countersigned) *Count Guilleminot.*
Head Quarters, Bayonne, April 3.

April 18.—We received this morning, by express, the Paris Journals of Wednesday, and the following important article of private intelligence:

"*Paris, Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock.*—It was stated yesterday in a high quarter that the Russians are actually marching towards France. The seeming non-resistance of Spain, hitherto cause great uneasiness, and is considered more the result of policy than inability. San Sebastian and Pampeluna are both in a good state of defence, and it is doubtful whether the siege of them will be attempted. No serious obstacle is opposed to the advance of the French; for the strong position of Salinos on the route to Vittoria has been left undefended by the Spaniards, whose policy it evidently is, that the French line should be extended over as great a space as possible. We have nothing new from Perpignad nor Toulouse. *Mina does not suffer his intentions to transpire.*"

The Moniteur contains a long article, justifying the French invasion of Spain, but it addduces no arguments in favour of that iniquitous measure which are not to be found in the speeches of the French ministers, M. M. de Villele and Chateaubriand, which we have already reported.

The following are the most important articles of intelligence from the Paris papers of Wednesday:

From the Moniteur.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

"*Bayonne, (received 15th April.)*—Pampeluna is closely invested. The head quarters of the army were on the 14th at Villa Franca, on the 17th they will be at Vittoria. The two corps of the army will on the same day be on the Ebro.

From the Quotidienne.

"The French army will not cross the Ebro until the corps of Marshal Monoey and of General Molitor have entered, the one into Catalonia, the other into Arragon. Marshal Moncey will not commence moving until the 23d."

From the Journal de Debats.

'A report of the capture of Pampeluna was this evening circulated; government has received no official notification of this circumstance. The following is the probable origin of the rumour:—The garison being informed that a division of the French army was marching on Pampeluna, retired to the citadel amid the hisses of the whole populace, and universal shouts of *Vive Ferdinand!*"

[*From the Courier Francais.*]

"The Duke of Belluno arrived last night at eight o'clock, and alighted at the Hotel of the Minister of War, where M. Digeon has not slept for the last three or four nights. This morning his Grace resumed the reins of Administration.'

April 21.—We have received this morning, by express, the Journal des Debats of Saturday morning, and private letters of Saturday evening. We learn from the latter circumstances of much importance at the present moment. The one is, that Sir C. Stuart had presented a note to the French ministers, said to be framed in strong terms, protesting against the formation of a junta of government at the head quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme.

The other circumstance to which we have alluded we shall give in the words of our correspondent.

Saturday evening.—The French frigate La Guerriere has been taken almost in sight of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing Spanish colours, one of which was a brig carrying 15 or 20 guns. The frigate was peppered in high style. You may rely upon the truth of this.'

The following is also an extract from another private letter, dated Paris, April 18.

All the letters from Bordeau and Havre express the greatest alarm with respect to the vessels which they expect from day to day.—A letter from Bayonne of the 12th inst. announce the capture, by a Spanish corsair, of a ship ladened with grain, which was carried into St. Sebastian. A Spanish ship of war is placed below the river.'

April 19.—At half past 7 o'clock an extraordinary courier from London arrived at the department of foreign affairs. Two hours afterwards the ministers assembled in council at the residence of M. Villele.

Yesterday, after mass, the King transacted business successively with Viscount Chateaubriand minister of foreign affairs, and M. de Villele, President of the Council.

From Bayonne, April 17.—The Major-General to his excellency the Minister at War.—'Our advanced posts have entered Vittoria and Bilboa.'—*Moniteur.*

Telegraph Despatch.—The Major General to His Excellency the Minister at War. 'There is nothing new from the army. The troops are in full march.

'The army of Perpignan, which awaits the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, will be in movement from the 20th to the 22d inst.

'In a few days our 100,000 men will be in a line. Then the decisive blow will be struck.

'Pampeluna and St. Sebastian are converted—but they have not been stormed, and all the rumors which have been circulated on this point are absurd and ridiculous.

'Insurrections multiply in the rear of Spain.'—*Journal des Debats.*

April 22—The report which prevailed yesterday of the capture of the Genie French frigate by two Spanish brigs has not received any further confirmation. It is certain however that it was reported in Paris on Saturday. The report that Charles Stuart had protested against the formation of the Spanish junta as an authority in Spain is positively denied by a French paper to be without foundation.

Paris, April 19.—An embargo is laid on all Spanish vessels in the ports of France.

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 182[illegible]

At the request of one of our subscribers, we have published in this day's paper, another article from the "Lady's Book." It will be a sufficient apology, we trust, to such of our subscribers as have had an opportunity of reading this article, for appropriating so much of our paper to extracts from it, that a great portion of our readers from its high price and scarcity, have hitherto been debarred satisfaction.—We expect shortly to improve the form of our paper, and by inserting the advertisements in a smaller compass, to leave more room for original and more interesting matter.

We must beg the favour of such of our new subscribers as are not supplied by the carriers, to send to the office for their papers for a few weeks. We are truly grateful for the liberal increase of patronage which we have received, and are daily receiving, both from our friends in town and those in the country.

During the last session of the Court of pleas & Quarter sessions, in Moore county, on Tuesday 20th inst. an accident occurred which must have been truly alarming to those within reach of its effects, the whole number of Magistrates in the County (except two,) were assembled for the purpose of electing a Sheriff and other county officers, and a crowd of other persons were present, to witness the result. The votes had all been given in, and the presiding magistrate in an authoritative voice made the demand 'are you all ready?' when the principal beam which supported the floor of the Court House, at the distance of twelve feet from the gable gave way, and the floor broke through with a tremendous crash, discharging the living and alarmed contents in a confused and confused manner into the space below—many were severely wounded, but fortunately no lives are supposed to be lost. Whether the Lawyers were saved by their generally reputed Faith, or whether that supposition being altogether fabulous, they are not so bad as they are generally supposed, and therefore are more precious in the eyes of Providence we will not decide; they were, however, all absent when the misfortune happened, and consequently suffered no injury.

Another Card.

The Subscriber has again the pleasure of acknowledging the kindness of the Ladies of his Congregation, in the receipt of Fifteen Dollars, to constitute him a Member for life, of the *American Society for liborating the condition of the Jews.*

While such examples of female Benevolence are recorded to the honour of the sex, they will not be overlooked as evidence of the highest personal esteem, and as claims to gratitude which is sincerely felt.

Robert H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1823.

☞We find that there was a blunder in a *Matrimonial Notice*, published in our last paper, and therefore take pleasure in correcting it. Mr. Sutherland never was, it seems, in the Marine Service of his Britannic Majesty, and therefore has no claim to the title of Captain, which we had been induced to suppose.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Voters

Of the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Anson, Cumberland, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond & Robeson:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

As in August next you will elect a Member to represent you in the Eighteenth Congress, I am a Candidate for your suffrages—and, as "A Citizen" has called on those who aspire to that honor, to divulge their "sentiments, opinions and feelings on the subject of the Presidential Election, fully and freely, to the people whose confidence they ask," I avail myself of the privilege, and divulge mine freely.

In looking to the individuals placed before the public, as having claims to this distinguished station, our attention is called to the names of John Q. Adams, J. C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, W. Iam H. Crawford and Andrew Jackson.—With Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, Clay and Crawford, I had the honor of an acquaintance for several years, as a Member of the National Legislature—I know them to be men of great talents, and I believe them to be men of integrity. They were men of high standing while in Congress, and they have

...ince filled several important stations with ... Messrs. A... and Crawford has Heads of ... all of the Departments over which they respectively preside. Mr. Adams in the Department of State, has proved himself a great ... and able diplomatist. Mr. Calhoun has introduced several important ... into the War Office—he ... over that Department with ... to himself and with advantage to ... Mr. Crawford has displayed ... in managing the fiscal concerns of the government—under his superintendence, the settlement or outstanding claims due to the government, have ... to nearly fifty, to a little ... three millions of dollars. Mr. ... presided over the House of Representatives for many years with applause, ... that important ... received an unanimous vote of ... and impartiality with ... he had filled the Chair. His conduct in negotiating at Ghent, display ... diplomatic skill; and the part he ... in favor of South American Independence, proves him a friend to the rights of ... From my acquaintance of the ... I have no doubt he would make a good President.

With Gen. Jackson I have not a partial ... The services he has performed, and the claims he has upon his country, are not to be forgotten—they ... long remembered, and properly ... by a grateful people.

I am anxious to enlist the feelings ... in favor of any Candidate. ... down enquiry as every where ... who shall be our next President. ... should be discussed with all the ... and *deliberation*, its importance ... requires.

The ability and impartiality of the present administration, and the prosperity of the country, have made applications for ... sectional jealousies should be ... and the good of the country be ... North Carolina is the ... state in the union in round numbers, and the fifth in federal numbers.—Of ... she has the most populous District in the state, and 7 boys to defend or to honor it with ... and resolution. It is hoped, ... Member from this District will ... pledge himself, and the North ... will re-elect him, and give her ... support to the candidate, who ... such examination of his claims ... qualifications, is thought most deserving.

If I am chosen to represent you, I shall, (as I have ever done) try to attend constantly, and give you all the information I ... upon this, and every other important subject. And as the Presidential ... is a subject which you have an ... understanding,—should the ... of President devote on Congress, ... cheerfully give a vote expressive of ... of a majority of my Constituents, if that opinion is *properly* expressed ... I decide know to one.

I have now expressed my sentiments ... this subject. I have *no* motive for ... now, and I hope I shall never ... from any respectable opinion I may ... any measures I pursue—but ... more year and six months, amply ... for me to make up an opinion upon the ... of the Presidential Election.

J. CULPEPER.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1823.

To the Voters

Of the County of Cumberland.

GENTLEMEN,

Duty and gratitude require of me to apprize you in time, of my determination, not to be a Candidate at the ... election of Members of the General Assembly. And also, to make known to you the cause, that has impelled me to ... a course, alike repugnant to my ... wishes, as wounding to my pride.

It is known to the most of you, that I have a frail constitution; and in general, but feeble health. The sitting of the General Assembly which takes place a short time before I close the labours of a *sickly* ... Circuit, leaves me no ... to renovate my health, for the ... important cares and duties that then ... upon me; and the more trying ... of intense interest and agitating ... that I must then engage in.—... the constant practice of public speaking, on my Circuit, and in the Assembly, ... produced a pulmonary debility, the ... consequences of which, would be a ... I know you do not demand, and ... a timely forbearance can only avert.

I plead to your generous bosoms, this ... excuse, for declining a service *more* ... to me, than I have proved worthy of it.

Although I shall count so much lost ... my professional ambition, yet, I will bear ... the consolation of being more attentive to you, as my opportunities were ... of becoming better acquainted ... you; and count it greater gain to ... with you in the walks of private ... than to be exalted to the higher walks ... public preferment.

Permit me, before I close this address, ... to you, and each of you, as individuals and as a community, the warmest ... acknowledgments of the profound gratitude I feel for your private and public patronage, and the many testimonials I have received of your respect and esteem.

May I cherish the recollection of them, ... never cease to be grateful.

Your friend and Fellow Citizen,

Louis D. Henry.

May 20, 1823. 52:2w.

More Counterfeit Bank Notes.

The public are cautioned against counterfeit notes of the Bank of South Carolina, of the denomination of *Ten Dollars*, some of which are in circulation in this ... and are so well executed (as to the ...) as probably to deceive nine persons out of ten. The paper is thinner ... that of the genuine notes, and has a ... glossy appearance. The signature of the ... is well imitated, but not so that of the President, which is badly executed, ... easily detected. The name of *R. Desaussure*, in the body of the bill, is totally ... the original. The bill is much ... larger, from border to border, than the ... one.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Congress of Mexico have decreed that Ex Emperor Iturbide should be banished to Italy, and that he should be allowed a pension of $25 000 per annum.

A severe thunder storm was experienced at Savannah on the 23d ult. accompanied with a copious fall of rain. A man by the name of Cusaman, was killed by lightning, in a house near Springhill; the Jail was also struck; and many trees were blown down by the violence of the wind.

Five of the unfortunate men who were wounded by the bursting of the boiler of the steam boat Patent, at N. York, have died.

Ten thousand four hundred and fifty barrels of Rochester flour were shipped on the canal, from that village, in ten days.

Green peas were exhibited for the first time this season in Fulton market, N. York, on the 9th inst. at six dollars a bushel.

An experienced Farmer in Connecticut, states that pieces of cloth dipped in sulphur and grease and placed upon poles about every ten or twelve rods through a piece of corn, will effectually secure it from the ravages of crows. He has practised this method with success the last 7 years.

A new Poem, by Lord Byron, called '*The Age of Bronze*,' was published in London on the first of April.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quality sold	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	gallon	1 50	1 50
Apple,	do.	45	55
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon, - -	lb.	8½	9½
Beeswax, - -	do.	30	32
Butter, - -	do	18	25
Bagging -	yard,	28	30
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	do	25	27
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton, - -	do	8	10½
Corn, - -	bushel	65	70
Copperas -	lb.	3½	4
Flax -	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		
Flour, Fine, -	barrel	6	7 25
Superfine,	do	7	
Fish, Herrings	do		
Mullet -	do	6	
Feathers -	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,	90	1 10
Country, -	do	45	45
Ginger -	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 50	5 00
10 by 15	do		
Bottles	gross	12 00	
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron, - -	100 lb	4 75	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Florant	do	3 00	
Lime, - -	cask.	2 00	3 00
Lard -	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar -	lb.	8	9
Logwood -	100 lb	3 00	
Molasses, -	gallon.	30	34
Nutmegs -	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	6	65
Shingles	1000	3 00	
Oats -	bush	35	40
Oil, Currie's	barrel	0 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon	85	1 00
Pork -	barrel	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	lb.	24	25
Pimento, -	do	25	27
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	5 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	3 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 10
Wind. Island,	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice, - -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags -	lb.		
Shot, - -	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf, -	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	75	80
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do	60	65
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	10	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre -	do	15	20
Tallow, -	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 5	1 75
Hyson, -	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 l	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris -	lb.	65	
Wheat, - -	bush.	1 25	
Whiskey, - -	gallon	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira.	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Colmenar	do	80	1
Malaga	do	65	85

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60 : 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
South Carolina
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6 *a* 7½

Wilmington, May 24.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 8 to 9; Flour, superfine, $7 50 to 8; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 28 to 30; Tar, 1 to 1 05; Pitch, 1 75 *a* 2; Turpentine, 2 87 to 3; Bacon, 8 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 25 to 26; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 *a* 60; Sugar, 7 50 *a* 8 50; Tobacco, 4 *a* 4 25; Whiskey, Rye, 38 *a* 40.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder May 24.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Agenora, Smith, from New York to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Little William, Gage, from Richmond, to R. Brown.

Schr. Wallace, Howes, from Philadelphia, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Brig Mary, Brownwell, for Havana by Lazarus & Whitmarsh

Schr. Favorite, Lefavour, Jamaica, by the master

Brig Globe, Paine, Liverpool, by W. H. Lippitt.

New Advertisements.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. an indented Apprentice Boy, by the name of JOHN POWERS, aged about 20 years, about 4 feet 6 inches high, had on when he went away, a blue coat and pantaloons. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will return the said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward of one Cent, and no charges.

Bm. Beach.

May 29, 1823. 52:3w.

For Sale,

7 Hhds. prime Retailing Molasses,
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
1 Do. Holland Gin, (S. Weisp)
1 Puncheon old Jam. Rum, 5th pr.
7 Boxes Raisins, (Muscatel,)
Madeira, Bagnal, Port warnt'd gen } Wines.
9 Qr. Casks Malaga, ditto.
2 Casks Carolina Hoes,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
24 Kegs Dupont's Powder,
15 Tons Iron, assorted,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, &c.

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

May 24, 1823. 52:3w.

Fifty Dollars Reward

OR TEN FOR EACH SLAVE,

FIVE in number, one black fellow, round shouldered, named Caesar, his wife Tener, and her child named Penny Jane, a boy named Sandy, and a tall fellow named Simeon, all went off from Fayetteville, with a copy of their master's will who were emancipated by their master William Russell, Sen. contrary to the law of the State of North Carolina. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said slaves in Fayetteville, or secure them in any jail so that I get them

Alex. Campbell, Ex'r.

May 26, 1823 52:5w.

Notice.

WILL be sold on Monday the 2d day of June next at the Court House in Fayetteville, one Negro Girl Hannah, a valuable House Servant, conveyed to the subscriber by a Deed of Trust, executed by Joel Williams to satisfy the claims therein set forth. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Jno. Hodges, Trustee.

May 29 1823. 52:3w.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassimets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted,
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Habits, and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant setts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's nap't and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

John MacArn.

May 29, 1823. 52:tf

For Sale,

A LIKELY coloured WENCH, about twenty-seven years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

May 29, 1823. 52:3w.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the Seventh day of JULY next,

I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, for cash, the following LANDS, or so much as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1821.

77 Acres on Hollingsworth Creek, given in by Wm. Anderson, Jr.
150 Acres on the east side of Cape Fear,
200 Do. on the west side do. given in by David Lloyd.
442 Acres on Willises Creek, given in by Bryant Wright.
50 Acres on Great Swamp, given in by John Cade.
447 Acres on the Sampson Road, given in by David Culbreath.
100 Acres on Back Creek, given in by David Culbreath for Niven Culbreath.
862 Acres on Locks Creek.
181 Do. on Black River, given in by Waddell Cade.
50 Acres near Great Creek, given in by Jessee Dukeminier.
375 Acres on Harrisons Creek, given in by Wm. Sawell.
50 Acres on Black River, given in by Nancy McDonald.
200 Acres on the Vine Yard, given in by Sheppard Sawell.
260 Acres on Black River, given in by Rachael Humphrey.
280 Acres Flat Swamp.
100 Do. on Back River, given in by Leonard Hotton.
432 Acres on the east side Cape Fear
500 Do do do.
300 Do. on the Great Swamp.
440 Do. or the Sampson Road.
425 Do on Sandy Creek.
50 Do. on Suges Creek.
36 Do. near Capt. Bues.
32½ Do on the Flat Swamp.
100 Do. on Rockfish Creek, given in as the property of John Dickson, dec'd.
125 Acres on Locks Creek, given in by Wm. Stephens for E. Stephens.
300 Acres given in by John Bane.
140 Acres on Black River, given in by John Boss.
100 Acres on Black River, given in by Richard Bass.
100 Acres given in by John Culbreath.
150 Acres on Black River, given in by Walter Coruth.
400 Acres given in by Robr. Coruth.
300 Acres given in by John McKethen,
100 Acres on Black River, given in by John McQueen.
670 Acres Piney Woods Land, given in by the administrators of Duncan McLeran.
50 Acres joining J. Jun Wright, given in by Hugh Wright
250 Acres joining the above, given in by Archibald Wrigh.
4500 Acres on Harrison Creek, given in by Conrad J. Grazier.
50 Acres on the Cut Swamp, given in by John Dickson, for the heirs of John Autry..
66 Acres on Locks Creek, given in by John Dickson, for the heirs of Archibald Culbreath.

GEORGE W. EVANS. *Dep. Shff*
For
Alex. McKay, Sh'ff.

May 29. 52:3t.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Wm. Broadfoot,
Jas. B. Cochrane.

May 12, 1823. 52: 1 week.

SCANTLING,

HEWED Timber, Lightwood Posts and Laths,

For sale, T. STRODE.

May 29. 1823. 52:3wp.

Notice.

THE state of my health requiring me to be absent from this place during the Summer, I have appointed William Waddill, Jr. my Attorney during my absence L. NEWBY.

May 29, 1823. 52:1wp.

For Sale,

THAT valuable and well known PLANTATION late the residence of Gen'l. Rowland, 13 miles south of Lumberton, on the main stage road to Charleston. The situation is healthy and pleasant—the quantity of Land estimated at one thousand acres—the Farm is large and in good order, and the houses in comfortable repair. As a stand for a House of Entertainment, it is considered equal to any in the Southern States.

Persons disposed to purchare will apply to either of the Subscribers who are duly authorised to sell and execute titles. A part of the purchase money will be required at the time of closing the contract, and ample security required for the balance.

JOHN W. POWELL, and
D. MACALPIN.
Attorneys for Alex. Rowland.

Lumberton, April 18 1823. 8w:4f.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 11th inst. in the county of Randolph, an Apprentice Boy about 18 years of age, named

John Brown;

he is of a dark complexion and hard favor'd. I do hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said apprentice, under penalty of the Law. I will give the above Reward to any person, for the apprehension of said boy.

☞ No thanks will be given, nor expenses paid, for returning him to his master.

Edward Thornbury.

May 22. 51:3w.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

Runaway.

MY man JERRY, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham County, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient goal, and immediate information given, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a Blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 28, 1823. 48tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Charles B Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 40 3m

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do Packing do.

ALSO.

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15 50:tf

Book of Common Prayer.

A FEW COPIES in Plain, Elegant, and Fancy Bindings, (T. & J. Swords' New York Edition,) from seventy-five cents to five dollars; just received and for sale at the POST OFFICE. April 10.

Bank Stock for sale.

On THURSDAY the 29th inst.

AT the Town House in Fayetteville, between 11 and 12 o'clock, will be sold at six months credit,

4 Shares of State Bank Stock, and

4 Shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the Estate of William Warden, deceased. More particulars at sale.

JOHN M'LERAN, Adm'r.

May 6, 1823. 49:4w.

David B. Crane & Co's.

IMPORTATION OF

Hard Ware & Cutlery,

Has arrived and is open ready for sale.

April 23, 1823. 47:tf

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

DRY GOODS,

Has arrived, and is open for sale.

April 23, 1823. 47:tf

At a Meeting

Of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, at the Town-House, on Saturday, May, 1823,

AS the heat of the approaching Summer makes it a matter of the first importance (for the preservation of the health of this Town) that all stagnant waters should be immediately drained and effectually removed: and as the Commissioners are advised by Counsel, that they do not possess the power of compelling the proprietors of Lots and Lands whereon nuisances of this nature may exist, to remove the same, it is earnestly requested of every person who is aggrieved by the effects of ponded, or stagnant waters, or who has knowledge of the existence of such, or any other nuisance that can, in any manner, affect the health of the Citizens, to lodge information thereof, either with the Commissioner of the Ward where such nuisance exists, or with the Town Constable, to the end, that all persons creating or suffering nuisances to remain on their property, may be indicted at June Court, and such nuisance thereby abated.

Ordered, That the Town Constable be, and he is hereby authorized and required to give information to the prosecuting Attornies or Solicitors of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and Superior Courts, for the County of Cumberland, of such nuisances existing within the Town, on private property, as shall come within his knowledge, in order, that those guilty of such nuisances may be forthwith indicted.

Published by order of the Board.

DUNCAN MACRAE,
Town Clerk.

May 22, 1823. 51-2w.

Lost or Stolen.

IN this town on Tuesday evening last, at or near the Bridge on Hillsborough Street, a large Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with two different fastenings, one on the outside, the other inside: it contained eight Bank Bills, the whole amounting to Thirty-nine Dollars, two ten dollar bills on either the Cape Fear or Newbern Bank; two five dollar bills, one on the Cape Fear Bank; two bills on the State Bank of So. Carolina, the balance not recollected. It also contained a Note of hand against Archibald Brown of Robeson county, in favor of Colin Murchison, for five dollars and fifty cents: a Receipt given by Stephen Berryman to Wm. Crawford, Esq. of Moore county, for the collection of twenty-three dollars and a few cents. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for the delivery of said Pocket Book and Money to me, or left with John M'Rae, Esq. Fayetteville—if stolen, Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence which may lead to the conviction of the thief.

Richard Smith.

May 22, 1823. 51:3t.

TO ALL

Whom it may concern.

THE undersigned, one of the Trustees of the late firm of Tooker & Henry, having placed all the money and papers belonging to the concern, in the hands of Louis D. Henry, Esquire, the other Trustee, requests all persons interested, to call upon him for information relative thereto.

L. Newby.

May 22, 1823. 51:2wp.

CRACKERS.

BUTTER CRACKERS, made of the best Superfine Flour, running *Sixty* or more to the pound, and warranted equal to any made at the North, may be had, in quantities to suit families, at my Shop, at twelve and a half cents per pound.

L. Newby.

May 22, 1823. 51:3wp.

POETRY.

FROM THE LONDON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Concert of Prayer.

"Who is this that cometh out of the wilderness like pillars of smoke perfumed with myrrh and frankincense, with all powders of the merchant?"

Say, what are those columns of smoke which arise;
From the wilderness upward they move,
Majestic and grand, how they darken the skies,
Which unfold to receive them above.

These pillars of smoke, thus ascending above,
Shedding fragrant perfume through the air,
Are the offerings of Faith and the incense of Love,
From the Church, at her concert of Prayer.

From the four winds of heaven these odours ascend,
Though between them the wide waters roll—
In the vials of heaven, all happily blend,
And are answered with peace to the soul.

But numbers, alas! who profess to believe,
Refuse by their presence to share
In the blessings and comforts that Christians receive
At the grand monthly Concert for Prayer.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE SKETCH BOOK, NO. 6.

The Pride of the Village.

In the course of an excursion in one of the remote counties of England, I had struck into one of those cross roads that lead through the more secluded parts of the country and stopped one afternoon at a village, the situation of which was beautifully rural and retired. There was an air of primitive simplicity about its inhabitants, not to be found in the villages which lie on the great coach roads. I determined to pass the night there and having taken an early dinner, strolled out to enjoy the neighboring scenery.

My ramble, as is usually the case with travellers, soon led me to the church, which stood at a little distance from the village. Indeed it was an object of some curiosity, its old tower being completely overrun with ivy, so that only here and there a jutting buttress, an angle of grey wall, or a fantastically carved ornament, peered through the verdant covering. It was a lovely evening.—The early part of the day had been dark and showery, but in the afternoon it had cleared up, and though sullen clouds still hung over head, yet there was a broad track of golden sky in the west, from which the setting sun gleamed through the dripping leaves, & lit up all nature into a melancholy smile. It seemed like the parting hour of a good christian, smiling on the sins and sorrows of the world, and giving, in the serenity of his decline, an assurance that he will rise again in glory.

I had seated myself on a half-sunken tombstone, and was musing, as one is apt to do at this sober-thoughted hour, on past scenes, and early friends—on those who were distant, and those who were dead—and indulging in that kind of melancholy fancying, which has in it something sweeter even than pleasure. Every now and then the stroke of a bell from the neighbouring tower fell on my ear; its tones were in unison with the scene, and instead of jarring, chimed in with my feelings, and it was some time before I recollected, that it must be tolling the knell of some new tenant of the tomb.

Presently I saw a funeral train moving across the village green; it wound slowly along a lane, was lost, and reappeared through the breaks of the hedges, until it passed the place where I was sitting. The pall was supported by young girls, dressed in white, and another, about the age of seventeen, walked before, bearing a chaplet of white flowers; a token that the deceased was a young and unmarried female. The corpse was followed by the parents. They were a venerable couple of the better order of peasantry. The father seemed to repress his feelings; but his fixed eye, contracted brow, and deeply-furrowed countenance, showed the struggle that was passing within. His wife hung on his arm, and wept aloud with the convulsive bursts of a mother's sorrow.

I followed the funeral into the church. The bier was placed in the centre aisle, and the chaplet of white flowers, with a pair of white gloves, were hung over the seat which the deceased had occupied. Every one knows the soul subduing pathos of the funeral service; (for who has been so fortunate as not to follow some one he has loved to the tomb!) but when performed over the remains of innocence and beauty, thus laid low in the bloom of existence—what can be more affecting? At that simple, but most solemn consignment of the body to the grave—"Earth to earth—ashes to ashes—dust to dust!" the tears of the youthful companions of the deceased flowed unrestrained. The father still struggled with his feelings, and to comfort himself with the assurance, that the dead are blessed which die in the Lord; but the mother only thought of her child as a flower of the field, cut down and withered in the midst of its sweetness; she was like Rachel, "mourning over her children, & would not be comforted."

On returning to the inn, I learnt the whole story of the deceased. It was a simple one, and such as has often been told. She had been the beauty and pride of the village. Her father had once been an opulent farmer, but was reduced in circumstances. This was an only child, and brought up entirely at home, in the simplicity of rural life. She had been the pupil of the village pastor, the favourite lamb of his little flock. The good man watched over her education with paternal care; it was limited, and suitable to the sphere in which she was to move, for he only sought to make her an ornament to her station in life, not to raise her above it. The tenderness and indulgence of her parents, and the exemption from all ordinary occupations, had fostered a natural grace and delicacy of character, that accorded with the fragile loveliness of her form. She appeared like some tender plant of the garden, blooming accidentally amid the hardier natives of the fields.

The superiority of her charms was felt and acknowledged by her compaions, but without envy, for they were surpassed by the unassuming gentleness, and winning kindness of her manners. It might be truly said of her

"This is the prettiest low-born lass, that ever
Ran on the green-sward: nothing she does or seems,
But smacks of something greater than herself.
Too noble for this place."

The village was one of those sequestered spots, which still retain some vestiges of old English customs. It had its rural festivals and holyday pastimes, and kept up some faint observance of the once popular rites of May. On one of these occasions, when the villagers had reared the May pole on the green, and she, as queen of May, and crowned with flowers, was presiding at their sports, she attracted the notice of a young officer, whose regiment had recently been quartered in the neighborhood. He readily found means to make her acquaintance, and paid his court to her in that unthinking way in which young officers are too apt to trifle with rustic simplicity.

There was nothing in his advances to startle or alarm. He never even talked of love; but there are modes of making it, more eloquent than language, and which convey it subtilely and irresistibly to the heart. The beam of the eye, the tone of the voice, the thousand tenderness which emanate from the true word, and look, and action—these form every eloquence of love, and can always be felt and understood, but never described. Is it a wonder that they should readily win a heart, young, guileless, and susceptible? For her, she loved almost unconsciously; she scarcely inquired what was the growing passion that was absorbing every thought and feeling, or what were to be its consequences. She, indeed, looked not to the future. When present, his looks and words occupied her whole attention; when absent, she thought but of what had passed at their recent interview. She would wander with him through the green lanes and rural scenes of the vicinity. He taught her to see new beauties in nature: he talked in the language of polite and cultivated life, and breathed into her ear the witcheries of romance and poetry.

Perhaps there could not have been a passion, between the sexes, more pure than this innocent girl's. The gallant figure of her youthful admirer, the splendour of his military array, might at first have charmed her eye; but it was not these that had captivated her heart. Her attachment had something in it of idolatry. She looked up to him as a being of a superior species. She felt in his society the enthusiasm of a mind naturally delicate and poetical, and now first awakened to a keen perception of the beautiful & grand. Of the sordid distinctions of rank and fortune, she thought nothing; it was the difference of intellect, of appearance, of manner, from the rustic society to which she had been accustomed, that elevated him in her opinion. She would listen to him with charm d eep and downcast look of mute delight, and her cheek would mantle with enthusiasm; or if she ventured a shy glance of timid admiration, it was as quickly withdrawn, and she would sigh and blush at the idea of her comparitive unworthiness.

Her lover was equally impassioned; but his passion was mingled with feelings of a coarser nature. He had begun the connexion in levity; for he had often heard his brother officers boast of their village conquests, and thought some triumph of the kind necessary to his reputation as a man of spirit. But he was too full of youthful fervour. His heart had not yet been rendered sufficiently cold and selfish by a wandering and a dissipated life: it caught fire from the very flame it sought to kindle; and before he was aware of the nature of his situation, he became really in love.

What was he to do? There were the old obstacles which so incessantly occur in these heedless attachments. His rank in life—the prejudices of titled connexions—his dependance upon a proud and unyielding father—all forbad him to think of matrimony:—but when he looked down upon this innocent being, so tender and confiding there was a purity in her manners, a blamelessness in her life, and a beseeching modesty in her looks, that awed down every licentious feeling. In vain did he try to fortify himself by a thousand heartless examples of men of fashion, and to chill the glow of generous sentiment, with that cold derisive levity with which he had heard them talk of female virtue; whenever he came in her presence, she was still surrounded by that mysterious but impassive charm of virgin purity, in which no guilty, thought, can live.

The sudden arrival of orders for the regiment to repair to the continent, completed the confusion of his mind. He remained for a short time in a state of the most painful irresolution; he hesitated to communicate the tidings, until the day for marching was at hand; when he gave her the intelligence in the course of an evening ramble.

The idea of parting had never before occured to her. It broke in at once upon her dream of felicity; she looked upon it as a sudden and insurmountable evil, and wept with the guileless simplicity of a child. He drew her to his bosom, and kissed the tears from her soft cheek, nor did he meet with a repulse, for there are moments of mingled sorrows and tenderness, which hallowed the caresses of affection. He was naturally impetuous, and the sight of beauty apparantly yielding in his arms, the confidence of his power over her, and the dread of losing her forever, all conspired to overwhelm his better feelings—he ventured to propose that she should leave her home, and be the companion of his fortunes.

He was quite a novice in seduction, and blushed and faltered at his own bassness; but so innocent of mind was his intended victim, that she at first was at a loss to comprehend his meaning;—and why she should leave her native village, and the humble roof of her parents? When at last the nature of his proposals flashed upon her pure mind, the effect was withering. She did not weep—she did not break forth into reproaches—she said not a word—but she shrunk back aghast as from a viper, gave him a look of anguish that pierced to his very soul and clasping her hands in agony, fled, as it for refuge, to her father's cottage.

The officer retired, confounded, humiliated, and repentant. It is uncertain what might have been the result of the conflict of his feelings had not his thoughts been diverted by the bustle of departure. New scenes, new pleasure and new companions, soon dissipated his self reproach, and stifled his tenderness. Yet amdist the stir of camps, the revelries of garrisons, array of armies, and even the dinn of battles, his thoughts would sometimes steal back to the scene of rural quiet and village simplicity—the white cottage—the footpath along the silver brook and up the hawthorn hedge, and the little village maid loitering along it, leaning on his arm, and listening to him with eyes, beaming with unconscious affection.

The shock which the poor girl had received, in the destruction of all her ideal world, had indeed been cruel. Faintings and hysterics had at first shaken her tender frame, and were succeeded by a stupid and pining melancholy. She had beheld from her window the march of the departing troops. She had seen her faithless lover borne off, as if in triumph, amidst the sound of drum and trumpet, and the pomp of arms. She strained a last aching gaze after him, as the morning sun glittered about his figure, and his plume waved in the breeze: he passed away like a bright vision from her sight and left her all in darkness.

It would be trite to dwell on the particulars of her after story. It was, like other tales of love, melancholy. She avoided society, and wandered out alone in the walks she had most frequented with her lover. She sought, like the stricken deer, to weep in silence and loneliness, and brood over the barbed sorrow that rankled in her soul. She would sometimes be seen sitting in the porch of the village church late of an evening; and the milkmaids, returning from the fields, would now and then hear her voice singing some plaintive ditty in the hawthorn walk. She became fervent in her devotions at church and as the old people saw her approach, so wasted away, yet with hectic bloom, and that hallowed air which melancholy diffuses round the form, they would make way for her, as for something spiritual, and looking after her, would shake their heads in gloomy foreboding.

She felt a conviction that she was hastening to the tomb, but looked forward to it as a place of rest. The silver cord that had bound her to existance was loosed, and there seemed to be no more pleasure under the sun. If ever her gentle bosom had entertained resentment against her lover, it was extinguished. She was incapable of angry passions, and in a moment of saddened tenderness, she penned him a farewell letter. It was couched in the simplest language; but touching from its very simplicity. She told him that she was dying, and did not conceal from him that his conduct was the cause. She even depicted the sufferings she had experienced; but concluded with saying that she could not die in peace, until she had sent him her forgiveness and her blessing.

By degrees her strength declined, and she could no longer leave the cottage. She could only totter to the window, where, propped up in her chair, it was her enjoyment to sit all day and look out upon the landscape. Still she uttered no complaint nor imparted to any one the malady that was preying on her heart. She never even mentioned her lover's name; but would lay her head on her mother's bosom and weep in silence. Her poor parents hung, in mute anxiety, over this fading blossom of their hopes, still flattering themselves that it might again revive to freshness, and that the bright unearthly bloom which sometimes flushed her cheek might be the promise of returning health.

In this way she was seated between them one Sunday afternoon; her hands were clasped in their's, the lattice was thrown open, and the soft air that stole in, brought with it the fragrance of the clustering honeysuckle, that her own hands had trained round the window.

Her father had just been reading a chapter in the bible; it spoke of the vanity of worldly things, and the joys of heaven; it seemed to have diffused comfort and serenity through her bosom. Her eye was fixed on the distant village church—the bell had tolled for the evening service—the last villager was lagging into the porch—and every thing had sunk into that hallowed stillness peculiar to the day of rest. Her parents were gazing on her with yearning hearts. Sickness and sorrow, which pass so roughly over some faces, had given to her's the expression of a seraph's. A tear trembled in her soft blue eye. Was she thinking of her faithless lover?—or were her thoughts wandering to that distant church-yard, into whose bosom she might soon be gathered?

Suddenly the clang of hoofs were heard, a horseman galloped to the cottage—he dismounted before the window—the poor girl gave a faint exclamation, and sunk back in her chair:—it was her repentant lover! He rushed into the house, and flew to clasp her to his bosom; but her wasted form—her death-like countenance—so wan, yet so lovely in its desolation, smote him to the soul, and he then threw himself in an agony at her feet. She was too faint to rise—she attempted to extend her trembling hand her lips moved as if she spoke, but no sound was articulated—she looked down upon him with an expression of unutterable tenderness, and closed her eyes forever.

Such are the particulars which I gathered of this village story. I have passed through the place since, and visited the church again from a better motive than mere curiosity. It was a wintry evening; the trees were stripped of their foliage; the church yard looked naked and mournful, and the wind rustled coldly through the dry grass. Evergeens, however, had been planted about the grave of the village favourite, and osiers were bent over it to keep the turf uninjured. The church door was open and I stepped in.

There hung the chaplet of flowers and the gloves, as on the day of the funeral: the flowers were withered, it is true, but care seemed to have been taken that no dust should soil their whiteness. I have seen many monuments, where art has exhausted its powers to awaken the sympathy of the spectator, but I have met with none that spoke more touchingly to my heart, than this simple, but delicate memento of departed innocence.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,
MARCH TERM, 1823.

William Dismukes vs. John W. Dismukes. Original Attachment, Levied in the hands of Robert Leonard and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant has removed himself out of the state so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation in the hands of Robert Leonard, subject to the Plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for six weeks, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.

Test, W. DISMUKES, Clk.
49:6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber was appointed at our last Probate Court, standard Keeper for the County of Cumberland, and gives notice that he keeps his office back of the shop occupied by John Murchison, on Gillespie street; he also notifies all persons using weights and measures, within the limits of the county of Cumberland, to bring the same to him for examination and adjustment, as directed by the act of assembly of 1818. All persons neglecting to comply with the requisites of said act of assembly, will be prosecuted as therein directed, without discrimination.

Isaac Newbury.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1823. 46tf.

For Sale or Rent.

THE White House, once the residence of Edward Ellis, with about One Hundred Acres of LAND attached thereunto, or in smaller Lots to suit purchasers—about one mile south of the Town House, on the Southern Stage Road. An examination will at once assure any one, of its elegant and healthy situation, affording a safe and pleasant retreat from the sickness of the town.

Good Notes or Steam-Boat Stock, taken in payment. Apply to

SAMUEL P. ASHE.

May 15, 50:1m

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light Mulatto, with grey eyes and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woolen coat, black and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY.

Brier creek, Jefferson county, Geo. March 17

N. B Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice. Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815, by Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern. J. P.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT

Levied in the hands of John [illegible] and summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the judgment of condemnation be made in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's judgment when obtained, and publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, C. C.
March 10, 1823. 47 3m

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. M'IVITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms than they can meet with south of New York or Philadelphia.

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatters' materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf

AUCTION AND Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers for the Town of Fayetteville, has taken that large and commodious Store, on Hay-Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Levy, & Co. where

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

10 Hhds. of Molasses,
7 do Muscovada Sugar,
5 Pun. Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
1 do. Cogniac Brandy,
20 Bbls. Sugar,
18 do. New England Rum,
20 Casks Cut Nails,
3 do Fresh Raisins,
2 Boxes Cotton Cards.
120 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,
90 do 10 by 12 do do
10 do Assorted Glass Ware,
12 do Patent Balances;

Together with an assortment of *Dry Goods and Cutlery.*

E. W. Willkings.

May 1.—48:tf.

A Four Days Meeting

will commence at the Methodist Meeting House in this Town, on Wednesday Evening, the 4th of June next.

Fayetteville, May 22. 51:2w.